

Differences Real and Cosmetic

Life in India Greatly Changed In Year Since Democracy Died

By Sharon Rosenhouse

NEW DELHI, June 25.—It will be a year tomorrow since the state of emergency was declared and India has a healthier economy, a record grain harvest, improved relations with China and Pakistan and virtual one-

woman rule. The changes since last June 25, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's personal political crisis precipitated the emergency, are both substantive and cosmetic.

(In an interview with the national news agency Samachar, on the eve of the anniversary of the declaration, Mrs. Gandhi said:

"Obviously the emergency cannot continue forever. At the same time, we have to ensure that conditions are created for a meaningful democracy, which reaches all sections of our people."

In the view of diplomats and others who have followed the tumultuous events of the last year, the balance sheet is dramatic and contradictory—like everyday life in this vast and diverse country.

The economy is much improved. While economists said the groundwork was established months before the emergency, when the government instituted tough anti-inflation policies, some emergency measures have contributed to the brighter outlook.

Reserves Increased The much-publicized crackdown on smugglers, black marketeering and illegal remittances abroad is credited with substantially increasing India's financial reserves and foreign exchange.

"There's no more hoarding since the emergency," said a woman, citing another crackdown designed to insure that basic foodstuffs—cooking oil, for example—are available and at reduced prices.

But for all the optimism surrounding the economy, the subject of democracy is shrouded in despair. In fact, democracy is often mentioned in the past tense.

Democratic institutions—a free press, civil liberties, the system of checks and balances—have been severely impaired.

'Bad Elements' No one knows how many political prisoners are in jail or how many of those jailed are political prisoners since the government also rounded up "bad elements" or hoodlums and persons charged with economic crimes. Pranab Mukherjee, minister of revenue and banking, said 2,300 economic offenders are behind bars, 1,300 of them arrested during the emergency.

Estimates of political prisoners run to the tens of thousands. Most foreign diplomats have stopped guessing.

On Mehta, India's state minister for home affairs, said the crackdown created a "psychosis of fear" that has led to "fiscal discipline."

In an interview, Mr. Mehta said: "The psychosis of fear we created after that—particularly in the minds of the business community, especially those indulging in all sorts of unhealthy practices—that psychosis of fear has been responsible for the disclosure of \$1.5 billion in taxes."

The crackdown, Mr. Mehta said, was part of the government's attack on a host of economic problems—inflation, labor unrest, scarcities in markets.

Trains on Time A year ago, he recalled, "the country was looking as if we were going to civil war and chaos." Today, he said, "we find that discipline is there. The trains run on time. Everything is different."

Other changes include fewer beggars; a cleanup campaign in which slums, or jhuggies, are demolished and the residents resettled outside the city; lines rather than free-for-all at bus stops and government employees getting to work on time.

There are changes of another nature as well. The suspension of civil liberties and the controlled domestic press have created fear and suspicion. There is no public criticism of the government. Even private conversations are extremely cautious.

As always in India, where 70

per cent of the economy depends on agriculture, the overriding economic consideration is the monsoon. The rains are the difference between life and death. A good rain means a good crop and hydroelectric power for industry. The monsoon last year was excellent and this year India has a record 116-million-ton grain harvest following three years of poor to moderate crops.

Economists here said the Indian economy has improved. "Even before the harvest, anti-inflation policies were showing their effect," a Western economist said. "Apart from that, it was the weather. If you want to give credit, credit God. No body in his right mind would credit the emergency."

The experts do attribute some economic gains to the emergency, as do Indians whose modest salaries—the per capita income is \$130 a year and 200 million Indians earn less than \$60 a year—now go further.

No-Strike Order Under a widely effective no-strike order, days lost in labor disputes are dramatically down. From July to September, 1974, there were 6 million days lost. In the same period last year, the loss was down to 1.6 million days.

Industrial production is up, from a 2.5-per-cent rate of increase in 1974-75 to 4.5 per cent in 1975-76.

The drive against hoarding—merchants would hold back basic foodstuffs to drive up prices artificially—has brought out supplies. Merchants now must display price lists and post the amount of stocks. Prices are stable and often lower than a year ago.

In 1974, the government instituted a tight-money anti-inflationary policy. Economists have regard it as "pragmatic" and "favorable to business." In fact, the business community, Indian and foreign, likes the emergency. They applaud the "hard work and discipline" slogans and the labor peace.

In foreign policy, India has repaired relations with two antagonistic neighbors.

India announced in April that it would send an ambassador to Peking. Last month, India and Pakistan announced the resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

Measure of Confidence "It's a measure of Mrs. Gandhi's confidence that she's made these moves," a diplomat observed. The emergency declaration took India by surprise, the diplomatic community believed.

"As she usually does, she made a decision no one expected," a foreign official said, "that's her tactic. She's very clever."

A year later there is no political opposition and the emergency has been institutionalized, legally.

Once an active body, Parliament is now considered a rubber stamp.

The once lively press walks the government line. Only the Patriot, the English-language paper that speaks for the Communist party, does not pay editorial homage to Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and a political omelet.

Mr. Gandhi, a member of the executive committee of the Congress party's youth wing, is said to be among his mother's closest advisers. His power and influence are acknowledged by diplomats, who suspect that Mrs. Gandhi intends to perpetuate the family dynasty. (Her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was India's first prime minister.)

"The emergency has really brought to a head the misconception of what democracy was about in the first place," a diplomat said. "It was for a very small group. Democracy today is vastly different for the middle class and there's no impact on the villages."

"How can you have democracy in a country where there's so much illiteracy, a country that has had three prime ministers—all of the same party—in almost 30 years?"

In India, 70 per cent of the inhabitants are illiterate and 80 per cent live in villages.

"For the peasantry, democracy meant nothing," the diplomat said. "It still means nothing."

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VORSTER SCHMIDT—South African leader John Vorster meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks in Bonn after conferring with ambassadors.

Vorster Says Riots Staged to Prevent Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Don't blow it up out of all proportion . . . or is it again double standards that apply?"

The riots, which flared up last week after student protests over the use of the Afrikaans language in schools, developed into widespread protests against the South African government's apartheid policy.

Mr. Vorster said, "I very much regret that these people were killed . . . but black people killed black people, that must not be forgotten."

And he replied in his own Dutch-descended language of Afrikaans to a Dutch reporter who asked him to comment on a United Nations commission's finding that the death toll may have been more than 1,000.

"Dis die soort van aers—weet jy wat aers is?—wat 'n mens van 'n VV-kommissie kan verwag (That's the sort of rot you

can expect from a UN commission)," he said.

Death Toll Put at 176 JOHANNESBURG, June 25 (UPI)—Weeklong rioting in black townships in the Transvaal Province claimed 176 lives, including two whites, Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger said today.

Mr. Kruger said in Pretoria that 1,139 persons were wounded and 1,298 had been arrested in the violence, which began on June 16 in Soweto, 15 miles south of Johannesburg.

Police killed between 30 and 40 per cent of those slain, Mr. Kruger said. He denied a statement by the spokesman of the UN Commission on Apartheid in New York that more than 1,000 blacks died in the violence.

Police today reported calm in most of the areas that had been affected by the violence. They were called out to disperse an unruly crowd in the Langa township, near Cape Town, last night and at Johannesburg township, near Ekurhuleni, 90 miles south of Johannesburg, where two buses were stoned, police said.

Opposition Chief Speaks JOHANNESBURG, June 25 (UPI)—Sir de Villiers Graaff, the opposition leader in the South African Parliament, said yesterday that the country's white minority would be "mad" to ignore the black riots, which he attributed to the government's persistence in a system of organized racial discrimination.

Speaking in Parliament, the opposition leader said that "a burning sense of injustice" at the government's failure to honor its pledge to end racial discrimination had played a major part in the riots. "The key to our future is to win the battle for the mind of the black man in South Africa and the government doesn't know how to use it," he declared.

PROTEST IN BONN—German demonstrators daubed selves with paint to look like blood as automobile carrying Prime Minister John Vorster was passing by.

United Press International.

But Margin Drops in North England Vote

Labor Wins By-Election, Regains Majority

ROTHERHAM, England, June 25 (Reuters).—The Labor party recovered overall control of Parliament today after scraping home in a by-election at this northern England industrial town.

The party's satisfaction was blunted by the narrowness of its victory in what is normally regarded as a Labor stronghold.

"It was very disappointing," admitted Roy Hayward, Labor party secretary-general. He attributed the result to complacency among party supporters.

Only 46 per cent of Rotherham electors turned out, compared with 65 per cent in the general election of October, 1974. This made it difficult for political analysts to take readings of the public mood.

Nevertheless, opposition Conservatives were jubilant at scoring an increase in the number of votes over the figure they polled in 1974. There was a 13.2-per-cent swing against Labor, which, if widely repeated in any national contest, would sweep the Conservatives back to power.

Labor candidate Stanley Crowther was only 4,527 votes ahead of his Conservative opponent, whereas the margin at the last general election was 17,094.

The Conservative party's na-

tional chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, said: "The government is clearly on the way out."

But the result restored the strength of the Labor party in the House of Commons to 315 seats, one more than is held by the combined opposition. Lack of this overall majority had caused the government difficulty lately over controversial pieces of legislation.

LUANDA, Angola, June 25 (Reuters).—The U.S. veto of Angola's admission to the United Nations Wednesday came as no surprise either to Angolans or their Cuban allies, a government-controlled newspaper said today.

"The decision of the government of Mr. Ford and his fellow traveler Kissinger in vetoing the entry of the People's Republic of Angola into the United Nations surprised no one, especially Angolans, who could not have expected anything else from such a pair of political vandals," the Jornal de Angola said.

"The decision will no more have surprised our Cuban comrades, in the name of whose in-

ternationalism and friendship these gentlemen are allowed to use an abusive right to block though temporarily, Angola's admission to the United Nations."

Denounced by Pravda MOSCOW, June 25 (UPI).—Pravda today denounced as "sabotage" the U.S. veto of Angola's application for UN membership.

The Communist party newspaper said it was the latest attempt by the United States to arrogate to itself the right to interfere in Angola's internal affairs and to decide who the Angolan people should choose as its friends and allies.

Portuguese Villas Periled LISBON, June 25 (Reuters).—A forest fire was today threatening luxury villas between Cascais and Guincho on the coast outside Lisbon. A fire brigade spokesman said a suspected arsonist had been detained.

An agreement was initiated yesterday for the take-over of De Standaard and four associated papers by a major Flemish publisher, the Vlaamse Uitgevers Maatschappij. But parallel negotiations for the take-over of weeklies published by the Standaard group broke down.

Belgian Paper Snarled In Bankruptcy Case BRUSSELS, June 25 (Reuters).—De Standaard, one of Belgium's leading Dutch-language newspapers, whose publisher was declared bankrupt earlier this week, failed to appear today as a rescue operation ran into last-minute difficulties.

Italy Farm Workers Stage 1-Day Strike MILAN, June 25 (AP).—About 15 million Italian farm workers went on strike today, ending a truce by the nation's three main labor unions during the election campaign.

The one-day strike was ordered after negotiations for a new contract broke off. A second strike is scheduled July 1. Supermarkets in the Lombardy region were closed in the morning as workers struck for four hours for a new contract.

Ibiza Fines for Nudity IBIZA, Balearic Islands, June 25 (Reuters).—Fifty-one persons, both Spaniards and foreigners, were each fined 8,000 pesetas (about \$106) for appearing nude on a local beach, police said.

News Analysis Despite New Ties, Egypt-Syria Links Cool

By Jonathan C. Randal

RIYADH, June 25 (UPI).—While Egypt and Syria yesterday agreed to restore full diplomatic relations and end their propaganda war, they sidestepped any other immediate concrete commitment to stop their bitter 10-month-old quarrel.

The communiqué was issued after the two-day session failed to schedule a date for a summit meeting between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, which alone would consecrate reconciliation for the Arab world.

Instead, a special foreign ministers committee was empowered to make recommendations for a summit conference but no date was set for the committee to meet.

Keeping alive suspicions that eight hours of negotiations here—and months of Saudi and Kuwaiti mediation—failed to dispel was a cautious statement by Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayubi.

Despite his willingness to shake hands with and kiss Egyptian Premier Mawdoud Salem, Mr. Ayubi went no further than expressing the hope that "the meeting will be a first step which will help us to restore unity in Arab ranks in the near future."

Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi deputy premier, who presided over the negotiations here, insisted the meetings "produced fruitful results and all parties are in agreement."

But still unclear was whether Saudi King Khalid, who received the negotiators at lunch, had decided enough progress had been made to justify restoring a \$700-million annual stipend to financially strapped Syria.

Granted as aid to a "confrontation state" facing Israel, the money was cut off on Jan. 1 to mark displeasure at Syria's quarrel with Egypt, which was weakening the Arab camp.

Panel Created Yesterday, in keeping with a time-honored diplomatic practice when those concerned want to make haste slowly, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam were empowered by the conference to head a new military-political committee.

The foreign ministers were instructed to concentrate on improving future relations. The communiqué's language was kept deliberately vague to avoid deepening the quarrel or assigning blame for keeping it alive.

The committee is to define "the requirements and basis of military strategy and the liberation of [Israeli] occupied [Arab] territories—a throwback to the time when Egypt and Syria cooperated in the 1973 war against Israel. The panel also received a mandate for "political action."

Rabat Talks To calm Syrian anger over last September's U.S.-mediated second-stage Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement in the Sinai—the initial cause of the quarrel—the committee was instructed to "find ways and means to implement the Rabat conference resolutions."

Kuwaiti and Saudi mediators

invoked the 1974 Rabat Arab summit resolutions as a compromise to get the talks under way. Syria accepted the compromise as the basis for coming here since the Rabat resolutions condemned a separate peace with Israel, which the Damascus regime accused Egypt of having concluded.

Issue Sidestepped The communiqué, in dealing with the Lebanese conflict, sidestepped Egyptian condemnation of Syria's military intervention earlier this month, which led to the closing of each other's diplomatic missions.

Instead, the Premiers, backed before the collapse of the telephone system.

Fighting Goes On BEIRUT, June 25 (Reuters).—Fierce fighting for control of a strategic Palestinian camp on the outskirts of Beirut continued today.

Beirut radio said there were scores of casualties in what newspapers described as hand-to-hand fighting between the Tal Zaitar

camp's Palestinian, no Lebanese leftist fighters and their Christian rightist foes.

The fight for the camp, known as a leftist stronghold overlooking Christian eastern Beirut, has raged since Syrian troops began to pull back from Beirut on Tuesday to be replaced by advance elements of an Arab League peace-keeping force.

White Strife Some of the Syrian troops have returned to Damascus. Others have stopped along the road, pausing their troops with the white stripes of the peace force.

Reporters who found a mountain highway east of Beirut said the Syrians were still dug in today at the summer resort of Saida and showed no signs of preparing to leave.

A Syrian officer, asked what the troops planned to pull back, replied that it was a military secret. He condemned the attack on Palestinian camps and declared, "We came here to stop the fighting and make peace."

World Body Cuts Quota on Whales For Next Season LONDON, June 25 (UPI).—The 16-nation International Whaling Commission, overriding fierce Soviet and Japanese objections, announced agreement today to slash by about 4,000 the quota of whales allowed to be killed during the coming season.

This followed a cut of roughly 5,000 during the current year.

At the end of a week of often stormy talks the commission set a total new quota of 24,304 whales of all species that may be killed commercially in all oceans in the 1976-77 season.

The previous quota had been 32,480.

U.S. delegate Robert White said, "This was a very tough meeting with some very sharp exchanges. But the agreement means that for the first time all whale stocks throughout the world finally have been brought under international conservation."

The commission's decision, Mr. White said, "means there will be a continued sound conservation policy for whales."

U.S. Confirms Cut On Two Islands WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—President Richard Nixon yesterday said the last 50 U.S. military advisers on Quemoy and Matsu, the two Nationalist Chinese islands off mainland China, are being removed.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen denied any political or symbolic implications, in making the announcement for Mr. Ford, and said the withdrawal is a routine reduction in military activity in the interest of efficiency.

Mr. Nessen also said the withdrawal was directed by the joint chiefs of staff under its Manpower Utilization Program.

A State Department official who reported the withdrawal earlier said the step was tied to the Shanghai communiqué issued at the end of then President Richard Nixon's 1972 visit to mainland China.

News Analysis Water Shortage Is Caused By Power Cutoff in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

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Congress Panel Approves B-1 Production Start WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—House-Senate conferees voted to let B-1 production go ahead on the condition of a \$1.5-billion "bomber buy-back" program, rejecting a Senate proposal to delay a decision until after a new presidential administration begins next January.

The conferees also agreed on a \$2.5-billion military procurement authorization bill, which also permits a start on a new medium-range cruise missile and a nuclear strike cruiser, at least for now.

The Senate, in initially passing the procurement bill, had voted 44 to 57 to delay a start of production on the first three B-1 aircraft until after Feb. 1, 1977, that the next president review the need for the B-1.

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, author of the Senate amendment, said today: "I shall continue to oppose this wasteful and unnecessary program. We should not drain away resources from vital domestic programs and more urgent defense requirements in order to have the costly but marginal improvements promised by the B-1."

Today's action was a giant step forward for advocates of the B-1, and, unless Sen. Culver comes to his senses, the B-1 will be produced. The conferees report or to kill the B-1, for it when the overall military appropriation bill comes to the floor, the B-1's entry into production is assured. The House has already voted the funds.

S. Africans Deny Funerals Banned JOHANNESBURG, June 25 (AP).—A report that Chief Magistrate A. H. de Wet banned a mass funeral of students and teachers killed in recent rioting in the black township of Soweto was incorrect, the South African Press Association said today.

The report, originally carried by the South African News Service, was also transmitted by the Associated Press and printed in the morning's International Herald Tribune.

SAPA quoted Magistrate de Wet as saying he had received an application to hold a mass funeral and consequently had not considered the matter. The new agency said the magistrate also said he had not been visited by a delegation of school principals as earlier reported.

Two of the Soweto school principals, M. P. Mzandane and T. W. Kambole, said that the tried three times to see the magistrate but that each time he was unavailable. Finally, he told the chief magistrate's secretary they were abandoning their mass funeral plans, SAP said.

Belgian Farmers See Major Price Rises BRUSSELS, June 25 (UPI).—Belgian farmers have predicted "massive" food price increases this winter, even if there is no drought rain during the rest of the summer.

As a result of the drought farmers here claim, the price they have to pay for cattle fodder has already doubled and will rise still further. Meat prices are bound to soar as a result, they said.

They also said that lack of rainfall is having serious consequences for fruit and vegetable production.

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Power Cutoff

Body Cuts
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Confirms
Islands

Freight
Ship

News Analysis

Carter Invites Comparison With Kissinger

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT).—President Jimmy Carter, in his first public act of foreign policy, is fishing out his key of promoting closer cooperation among industrial democracies.

Invited to make a speech at the annual meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Carter, a step closer to making the key a campaign issue. With-

out citing Mr. Kissinger by name, he referred to a "secretive lone-ranger foreign policy."

In attempting to amplify his substantive proposals and contrast them with Mr. Kissinger's, Mr. Carter pledged to make relations among the United States, Western Europe and Japan—and not Soviet-U.S. relations—the principal focus of his foreign policy.

Although Mr. Carter's speech, delivered Wednesday in New York City, sounded much like recent comments made by Mr. Kissinger, there was an indication that his attitudes and policies might not be that similar.

Where both men call for more consultations and new institutions for the industrial democracies, Mr. Carter adds the idea of a "new architectural effort" reminiscent of the Truman administration. He gave no details.

Where both are concerned, even alarmed, by the growing strength of Communist parties in Western Europe, Mr. Carter appears more willing to adjust to the freely expressed will of other democracies. He said:

"We must learn to live with diversity and we can continue to cooperate so long as such political parties respect the democratic process, uphold existing international commitments and are not subservient to external political direction."

Where Mr. Carter and Mr. Kissinger share a deep concern about possible moves by the Soviet Union to extend its influence in the developing world, the likely Democratic presidential nominee appears more determined to avoid decisions that might lead to Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

Proximate Wars
Thus, Mr. Carter, like Mr. Kissinger, warned Moscow that proxy wars in places like Angola "may be potentially more dangerous than face-to-face disagreements, and at best they make a mockery of the very concept of détente."

But then Mr. Carter went on to say that he opposed the administration's proposed new arms sales to Kenya and Zaire as "both fueling the East-West arms race in Africa even while supplanting our own allies—Britain and France—in their relations with these African states."

Members of the Carter camp are aware that their candidate's problem on foreign policy is to show how his proposals differ from what Mr. Kissinger is now doing.

Mr. Kissinger has taken pains in the last year or so to shore up relations with Western Europe and Japan to overcome resentments from his past practice of proceeding unilaterally in dealings with the Soviet Union. He has reportedly been successful.

As Mr. Kissinger begins to phase out of his responsibilities and as Mr. Carter starts to plan his campaign, the two men seem almost to be in a race to promise a new spirit of cooperation with traditional allies.

According to members of the Carter camp, the former Georgia governor wants to make his mark in foreign policy, to sound presidential. To do this, Mr. Carter's strategy seems to be a combination of attacking Mr. Kissinger's style and adopting some of his expressed ideas.

With respect to policies, Mr. Carter said he wanted Western Europe and Japan to play a bigger role in shaping a new international order. He also stated that "they are prepared to play" such a role, which might be a dubious judgment in the light of Mr. Kissinger's numerous attempts in this direction.

Mr. Carter also told his audience that he would seek closer coordination with the other industrial democracies in internal economic policies, in helping the poor nations, in reducing trade barriers and in avoiding erratic fluctuations in monetary exchange rates. In these sentiments, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Carter agree.

Mr. Carter, however, has not conceded any of the recent efforts by Mr. Kissinger, even though he once again called for bipartisan harmony in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy.

In the school case, the high court rejected arguments by private school operators that forcing their institutions to admit blacks would violate constitutionally guaranteed rights of privacy and free association and parents' rights to educate their children as they see fit.

Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for the court, ruled that while parents do have the right to send their children to schools that promote the idea of segregation, "it does not follow that that practice of excluding racial minorities is also protected by the same principle."



VIKING 1 photographed the Martian crater Yuty from a distance of 1,165 miles. The crater, caused by a meteorite, was not far from where the spacecraft landed.

More Optimism on Mars Landing Voiced by Viking Program Aides

PASADENA, Calif., June 25 (UPI).—Viking program officials

looked yesterday at the latest set of photographs of Mars beamed back to earth by their unmanned space probe and decided that they liked the chances of the Viking's laboratory making a safe landing on terrain that had seemed, the day before, forbiddingly rugged, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"Some areas of Mars are remarkably lunar-like," said Harold Masursky, a U.S. Geological Survey scientist who is also a member of the government-industry-university Viking team. "We see 'mare' (the Latin word for 'ocean,' a term used to describe the flat plains of the moon)

ridges which are very common on the moon and tiny craters adjacent to the ridges. We think Viking has a fine chance [of making a successful landing] on this kind of surface."

The landing is scheduled for July 4. Michael Carr, another Geological Survey scientist assigned to the Viking project at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, said that the most recent set of photographs, taken by the Viking as it made its third and fourth passes over the primary landing site, a Martian plain called Chryse, were encouraging.

"It is really not looking as bad as we thought when we saw the first set of pictures yesterday," Mr. Carr said.

Extends Job Rights Coverage to Whites

U.S. Supreme Court Bars Bias In Entry to Private Schools

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—In a significant civil rights decision today, the Supreme Court held that private schools may not refuse to accept black children because of their race and ruled that whites as well as blacks are protected by an 1896 law against discrimination in employment.

In a 7-2 ruling, the high court found that an 1870 law which forbids interference with the rights of blacks to make and enforce contracts on an equal basis with whites compels private schools to admit Negroes.

And in a unanimous ruling, the court held that the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids racial discrimination in employment, were "not limited to discrimination against members of any particular race."

In overruling a lower-court decision that the 1964 statute was not applicable to whites, the high court said that the same criteria must be applied equally to all races.

The decision could mean that many preferential hiring and admission programs, designed to give minorities a certain percentage of jobs or places in schools and universities, are unconstitutional because they discriminate against whites.

Private Schools
In the school case, the high court rejected arguments by private school operators that forcing their institutions to admit blacks would violate constitutionally guaranteed rights of privacy and free association and parents' rights to educate their children as they see fit.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Lewis Powell, Harry Blackmun and John Stevens joined in the majority ruling. Justices William Rehnquist and Byron White dissented.

In another decision, the high court ruled, 7 to 2, that government can set a mandatory retirement age for civil servants.

And in an unsigned opinion, the court held that a mandatory retirement law did not need to satisfy the strict constitutional standards applied in race-discrimination cases.

Adult Movies
Yesterday, a sharply divided Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional for cities to use zoning ordinances, backed up by criminal penalties, to try to restrict the proliferation of movie theaters that show sexually oriented films.

The decision contrasted sharply with the broad protection of sexually related materials that the court has traditionally found to be required by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech.

It appeared to allow a new level of government regulation of speech. Beyond that, it may also signal a new majority on the court on such issues.

The Gold-Filled Passage in Victorio Peak

By Bill Richards

VICTORIO PEAK, N.M., June 25 (UPI).—If laughter rings across this desolate New Mexico mountain these days, it is only Doc Noss chuckling over another effort to unearth his legendary billion-dollar treasure.

It has been nearly 40 years since Ernest (Doc) Noss, itinerant peddler, occasional confidence man and self-taught roofer, claimed he had found a passageway into the center of Victorio Peak. Inside, he said, was a room stacked high with thousands of gold bars and treasure guarded by 27 human skeletons.

Doc Noss was shot to death in 1949 by an irate investor in his plan to get the gold. That has not stopped several generations of believers who have argued, schemed and occasionally sued each other in their hunger for Doc Noss's gold.

The latest attempt involves the U.S. Army and a band of professional treasure hunters from Florida. The Army approved this month a full-scale expedition across its restricted White Sands Missile Range to explore 1,500-foot Victorio Peak with sophisticated electronic probes and learn its secrets—if any. The eight-day probe is scheduled to begin July 6.

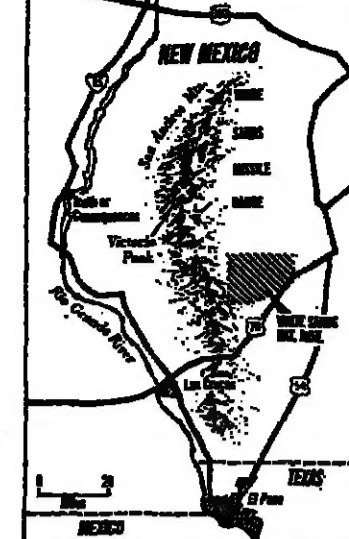
When the Army expanded the missile range to its current 4,000 square miles in 1955, it closed off Victorio Peak to outsiders. A small party of military officers, members of a group called Expeditions Unlimited, and a reporter tracked to the hill last week. It was the first reconnaissance group allowed in since a previous expedition tried and failed to come up with the treasure 13 years ago.

The peak sits in a shallow natural bowl deep in the rugged San Andres Mountains in southern New Mexico. Army helicopters patrol the area and armed civilian "range riders" crisscross it on the ground to chase away intruders.

There are deep cuts on the hillside left over from a 1963 effort to find the treasure. An Army spokesman said no heavy equipment has been on the site since then, although clear marks of tractor treads are visible in the cuts.

The Army spokesman suggested the tread marks may have been left over from the 1963 expedition. State land officials said later, however, that it would be highly unlikely, since steady winds rattle the hill and rain falls occasionally.

Army Involvement
To its displeasure, the Army has also become an integral part of the saga of Doc Noss's gold. Several of the claimants to the treasure have accused the military of secretly looting the claim since the Army closed the site to outsiders. Army officials deny the charge.



Victorio Peak, N.M., is the site of the alleged treasure. The map shows its location in southern New Mexico.

ist for the institute, said he plans to use subsurface radar and sonic and electronic waves to explore the peak for hidden vaults and passageways rather than excavating the site.

Tales of Treasure
Tales of the treasure stashed away under the peak are as common in this part of the country as brilliant sunset sunsets. The most fervent pro the worth of the treasure around \$250 billion.

Other devotees of lost-treasure lore—and they are legion here—speculate that the Apache leader Geronimo or another Apache warrior, Victorio, after whom the peak is named, hid the gold there.

In 1939, two years after his discovery, Doc Noss tried to widen the passageway into the peak with dynamite. Instead, he collapsed the tunnel and spent the rest of his life scurrying away at the side of the hill trying to find another way inside. He died with \$2.16 in his pocket.

Whether there really is any treasure here, no one knows. At least, no one since Doc Noss's death has come forward with proof.

The most persistent legend suggests the gold is the last output of a string of southwestern mines run by Philippe Larue, a renegade Irishman. Larue is supposed to have worked the mines with a group of others until they were slaughtered by Spaniards in the early 1800s.

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Thais Pursue Red Guerrillas In Worst Fighting in 4 Years

KHAO KOR VILLAGE, Thailand, June 25 (AP).—Government and Communist forces are clashing in the mountains here in the largest battle of the last four years.

Four battalions of Special Forces troops arrived in the area today to reinforce infantry, police units and village volunteers. They are trying to pin down a Communist guerrilla force deep in the Khao Kor Mountains, about 225 miles north of Bangkok.

Officers said the government has already suffered at least 14 killed and 17 wounded in the last three days, while the bodies of at least 29 insurgents have been found.

Stiff Resistance
"Operation Khao Kor" began after government troops ran into stiff resistance trying to locate a fighter-bomber which was shot down by insurgents June 11. The fighting escalated as both sides rushed in reinforcements. Thai officers said the Communists may have as many as 1,000 men.

The army commander, Gen. Boonchai Bamrungpruek, who went by helicopter to inspect the battle area, said it was the most serious resistance he had seen.

The total government forces number about 1,500 men. About a dozen helicopters are being used to supply troops moving toward insurgent positions in the thickly forested mountains, which rise to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

The Third Army commander, Lt. Gen. Samsak Panichamont, who heads the operation, said his troops are fighting a "very tough battle."

"I'm not saying for sure anything is there," Mr. Scott said after his trip to the hill. "What we want to be able to do is put this thing to bed one way or the other."

Mr. Scott's firm has hired the Stanford Research Institute of Palo Alto, Calif., a private company not connected with the university, to conduct the search. Lambert Dolphin, a senior physicist with the broad protection of sexually related materials that the court has traditionally found to be required by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech.

It appeared to allow a new level of government regulation of speech. Beyond that, it may also signal a new majority on the court on such issues.

Kissinger Hails Western Unity 'Farewell' Talk to Europe

Continued from Page 1

lishes studies on the balance of power. Secretary of State's most political reference today this week's Italian election in reference to which he had expressed deep concern about the possibility of a Communist victory.

Mr. Kissinger said the allies must show a will to resist Soviet efforts to alter the balance of power.

With this strength, he said, allied problems are more ones of leadership than of power. Repeating a theme that he has stressed in the United States, Mr. Kissinger said the allies must show a will to resist Soviet efforts to alter the balance of power.

"Marginal Changes"
Alluding to the Soviet military involvement in Angola, he said: "However great our strength, it will prove empty if we do not resist seemingly marginal changes whose cumulative impact can undermine our security."

Power serves little purpose without the doctrines and concepts which define where our interests require its application, he said.

Mr. Kissinger said the West has never suffered a setback because of lack of strength—only because leaders went beyond "our psychological capabilities or because our legislature refused to support what the executive branch believed was essential."

In his remarks on East-West relations, he paid no attention to President Ford's injunction against using the word "détente" and justified the policy as necessary to help moderate the rivalry.

He said that the West must emphasize to the Russians that coexistence "requires mutual restraint, not only in Europe and in the central strategic relationship but also in the Middle East, in Africa, in Asia—in fact, globally."

Air Controllers Staging a Slowdown

June 25 (AP).—A left-

representing many of air traffic controllers of a region announced a slowdown to back demands for increases and official recognition of the right to strike.

Union said the campaign cause substantial delays in air and from Paris, port officials said no had been noted by mid-

raise their salaries to display their picturesque aspect.

Race Not Canceled
The Bah Training Association, sponsor of the event, insisted that it was not "calling off" the race.

"We just moved up the finish line," explained James Anderson, the group's spokesman. "Race Island" officials have estimated that spectators during the six days the ships will be here will spend \$5.5 million.

The Tall Ships event, a transatlantic race between sailing vessels of various nations manned by naval cadets and other youthful crews, has attracted considerable attention and publicity. Counted as a once-in-a-lifetime spectacle, the ships are to parade into New York Harbor under the title Operation Sail on the Fourth of July.

Despite the gale-force blasts of publicity, however, the 17-ship fleet has been sitting becalmed in the middle of the ocean for the last two days.

The problem is that there is not enough wind to fill their sails and move them along. Actually it was this very sort of thing that led to the development of engines in ships.

German Bark Wins

NEWPORT, R.I., June 25 (UPI).—Gorch, a 2,000-ton

German bark won the race today, declared the provisional winner of the abbreviated Bermuda-to-Newport leg of the race.

Dar Pomorska, a three-masted full-rigged ship from Poland, was declared second, based on positions at sea when the race was called off.

The Norwegian 238-foot Christian Radich was third and Libertad, a three-masted Argentine ship, was fourth. Torvarich, a three-masted bark from the Soviet Union, was fifth.

The results are subject to verification of position and time when the ships arrive tomorrow and to "any protest that may arise," an official said.

Family Rights
The court conceded that "a person's decision whether to bear a child and a parent's decision concerning the manner in which his child is to be educated may fairly be characterized as ex-

ercise of familial rights and responsibilities."

"But it does not follow," Justice Stewart wrote, "that because the government is largely or even entirely precluded from regulating the child-bearing decision, it is similarly restricted by the Constitution from regulating the implementation of parental decisions concerning a child's education."

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Lewis Powell, Harry Blackmun and John Stevens joined in the majority ruling. Justices William Rehnquist and Byron White dissented.

U.S. Supreme Court Bars Bias In Entry to Private Schools

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI).—In a significant civil rights decision today, the Supreme Court held that private schools may not refuse to accept black children because of their race and ruled that whites as well as blacks are protected by an 1896 law against discrimination in employment.

In a 7-2 ruling, the high court found that an 1870 law which forbids interference with the rights of blacks to make and enforce contracts on an equal basis with whites compels private schools to admit Negroes.

And in a unanimous ruling, the court held that the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids racial discrimination in employment, were "not limited to discrimination against members of any particular race."

In overruling a lower-court decision that the 1964 statute was not applicable to whites, the high court said that the same criteria must be applied equally to all races.

The decision could mean that many preferential hiring and admission programs, designed to give minorities a certain percentage of jobs or places in schools and universities, are unconstitutional because they discriminate against whites.

Private Schools
In the school case, the high court rejected arguments by private school operators that forcing their institutions to admit blacks would violate constitutionally guaranteed rights of privacy and free association and parents' rights to educate their children as they see fit.

Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for the court, ruled that while parents do have the right to send their children to schools that promote the idea of segregation, "it does not follow that that practice of excluding racial minorities is also protected by the same principle."

Justice Stewart also rejected arguments that sending a child to a private school was the type of contract which the act was intended to cover. He declared that the principle was just as applicable to the school situation as it was to real estate transactions and privately operated swimming pools, which the court had ruled were covered by the Reconstruction-era statute.

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Jamaica Detains High Party Aide

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 25 (Reuters).—Sen. Pearlman Charles,

deputy leader of Jamaica's opposition Labor party, was detained last night under the country's emergency regulations. It was announced yesterday.

Prime Minister Michael Manley said on Tuesday that the state of emergency was imposed last night to prevent a possible link between politics and violence.

He said that since January 1968 persons had been killed in a wave of crime. Under the regulations, the security forces have the power to arrest persons they feel to be a threat to law, order and public safety.

Amin Honor Proposed
LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—Uganda's military leaders have decided that President Idi Amin should be immediately appointed president for life, Uganda radio reported today.

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U.S. Airlines Halt Flights to Canada

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuters).—U.S. airlines halted

flights to Canada today, saying safety standards at Canadian airports had been reduced by a dispute over the use of French in air-traffic communications.

J.J. O'Donnell, president of the U.S. Air Line Pilots Association, issued an order last night stopping about 150 daily flights by 10 airlines into Canada.

He cited a "serious deterioration" in safety brought about by the dispute. Canadian pilots have been on strike since Sunday. British Airways is also diverting Canadian flights to the United States.

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HOTEL CARLYLE
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The Democratic candidate and his ad-

Careful scrutiny of a candidate's phrases

The Italian Socialist party was chiefly responsible for the situation which forced the election, and its calculations have proved false. By adopting social and economic policies sometimes even further to the left than those of the Communists, and by openly aiming at collaboration with them, they hoped to attract a larger number of voters. But in fact they have merely blurred their own image and reduced the boundaries with-

June 26, 1901

NEW YORK—The total number of deaths through the floods in West Virginia has been now very much reduced. It is variously estimated at between 40 and 60, but it will be several days before the exact number is known. The graveyard at Rolfe was damaged by the flood and at least a score of bodies were exhumed and swept down the valley. These bodies were naturally supposed to be bodies of people who had drowned.

It is unreasonable to expect a candidate for high office to spell out exactly how he might respond to future contingencies. But in his carefully reasoned statements so far—particularly his impromptu responses to questions—the former Georgia governor has gone a long way toward dulling charges of unfamiliarity with foreign policy challenges that would confront him as president.

We respect the NRC majority's seriousness. But we entirely support the Gilinsky dissent. His anxieties about nuclear proliferation match our own. Nuclear reactors are being exported, by different suppliers, by the bushel. No opportunity to curb proliferation can be passed by. Merely to find, by the NRC's standard, that a given export defense is not "inimical to the common defense and security" is inadequate. The implications and precedents of the decision must be given greater weight. If the record of old agreements and the rush of new technologies is such that not every loophole can be closed, then that is no reason not to try to close those within reach. The licensing authority of the NRC is a limited tool; others must be employed. Spain, for instance, must be pressed to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. But each available tool must be used to its maximum potential effect. That is what we take to be the urgent meaning of the Gilinsky dissent.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Whew! Made It—I Hope.'

By James Reston

Shocked at Soweto

Shocked and horrified at the terrible toll in human life

After Carter's New York speech, Henry Kissinger, deputy secretary of state, who is Kissinger's successor, defined an architect as follows:

This theory reasons accordingly: Lebanon's anti-leftists, spearheaded by the prosperous Christian minority, refused to accept the leftist program and, already supported for years by a variety of small private armies, fought back, finally helped by the pa-

By C. L. Sulzberger

that Washington counseled Israel to keep its cool, forget its own previous warnings that it would never accept Syrian entry into Lebanon, and sit by calmly. Moscow has played its cards with a poker face and under the table. France, which has a long sentimental interest in both Syria and Lebanon (once temporarily

George W. Bates
Marital Writer

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune, through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. J. Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
General Manager Germany	Exc. salary + benefits	Sofiens div. of Bosch & Lomb, U.S. Co. with \$300 million sales 1975.	Germany	Background: pharmaceutical or health care industries; Ger., Eng. lang.	Mr. J.H. Brill, Bosch & Lomb, P.O. Box 450, Rochester, New York 14602, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 17-4-76
International Hotel Managers		One of world's leading hotel chains.	Europe, Africa, Middle East	35-45; English & French + 3rd lang.; 5 yrs. exp. with a major international chain.	Box D-5353, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 17-4-76
Financial Controller	C. \$10,000 Tax free	Dubai transport company, growing conglomerate based Dubai.	Dubai	High calibre accountant; working knowledge of contracts procedure project; finance; 35-45 yrs.	Urwick, Orr & Partners (Ref. FC/3639), Baylis House, Stoke Newington, London N16 3PF, Great Britain.	Financial Times 17-4-76
Tax Manager	£15,000 + benefits	Price Waterhouse of Singapore.	Singapore	5-10 yrs. exp. in tax-work; professional qualifications.	Price Waterhouse & Co., P.O. Box 164, Singapore.	Financial Times 17-4-76
Director & General Manager	£15,000	Substantial meat group with diversified processing throughout Ireland.	Dublin	38-43; sound background in meat trade & able to demonstrate successful profit record.	H.C. Holmes Bull, Holmes Ltd., 45 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FE, Great Britain.	Financial Times 17-4-76
Director Tehran		German-Iranian distributor for nutrition preparation & distribution.	Tehran	Sales Mgr.; 30-40; good Eng. foreign exp. in food or sanitary field.	Markin Muller Muehlen, 8 München 82, Muehlstrasse 23, 2000 Hamburg 32, Germany.	Frankfurt All. Zeit. 19-4-76
Gen. Sales Mgr. GE	D.M. 75,000 Comp. car.	German sales Co. for industrial and commercial products.	G.B.	Top management exp. in direct sales (Food or non-Food); Perfect English; 30-35 yrs.	UHL Int'l Dr. K. Ehrhardt, Bollmannstrasse 23, 2000 Hamburg 32, Germany.	Frankfurt All. Zeit. 19-4-76
Executive Vice President	D.M. 100,000	German joint-stock corp., computer software field.		Japanese national; 5 yrs. exp. as top exec. in U.S.; Eng., Jap./Ger./Esp. languages.	Mr. S. Shikany (M. 62228), MSL, Postfachstr. 47, 4000 Düsseldorf 1, FRG.	I.H.T. 19-4-76
Directeur Général	Fr. 400,000	Filiale française avec chiffre d'affaires de 500 M.F. dans les techniques électroniques.	France	Directeur général de filiale française d'un groupe international avec C.A. de 150 M.F.	RM, 0001, L'Express, 25, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	L'Express 19-4-76
Contrôleur		Filiale groupe américain engineering clois en main.		Bilingue anglais; comp. anglo-saxon. Exp. contrats usages clois en main.	SEXTANT/DPA (Ref. 16150), 182, ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Nanterre.	L'Express 19-4-76
Expert Manager	F.B. 1,200,000	Groupe Européen secteur pharmaceutique.	Bruxelles	35-45; Fr., Angl. & Esp. + Allem.; connaissances techn. commerce int'l pharm.	P.A. Management (Ref. A/956), Avenue Louise 386, 1050 Bruxelles.	Le Soir 19-4-76
European Financial Director		Myson Group Ltd., environ. control, equipment in Europe.	Paris	Under 40; int'l. Fr.-Eng. capable of controlling all the fin. affairs of controlled subsid.	Box 31436, International Herald Tribune, 28 Great Green St., London WC2.	I.H.T. 22-4-76
General Mgr.		Int'l U.S. based NYSE corporation.	West Germany	30-42 yrs. exp. in direct marketing of indus. consumables.	Bokmansdriesboren Kora N.V., Frans Masysstraat 28, 83500 Besselt (Belgium).	I.H.T. 22-4-76
Directors Brazil & Far East		ORILEX, worldwide leader in highly specialized equip. for offshore oil ind.	Rio de Janeiro, Singapore	Local lang. + tech. exp. background. Offshore oil industry experience.	S.V.P. Sélection (Ref. 825 or 826), 65, avenue de Wagram, 75017 Paris.	I.H.T. 22-4-76
European Marketing Manager	\$35,000 + car	Highly progressive multinational corporation.	"Provincial France"	Min. 30; degree in mech. eng. and/or bus. studies.	John C. Parkin (Ref. 45096/I.H.T.), Roggert Bowers, Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll St., London W1E 6EZ.	I.H.T. 22-4-76
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Directeur Général	Fr. 120,000	Groupe Européen Dem. des transports (C.A. 4 milliards de Fr.)	Marseille	Plus de 38 ans exp. transport routier int'l; Fr. + Eng. lang.	SEPA Sélection (Ref. 3510 M), 16, rue Barthe, 92126 Montrouge, France.	Le Monde 23-4-76

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LONDON THEATER

Directing Shakespeare, O'Neill and Chekhov

By John Walker

LONDON, June 25 (IHT).—While it is too early to make judgments about Peter Hall's reign as a director of the National Theatre, it is time enough to worry about the National's treatment of Shakespeare. "Troilus and Cressida" at the Young Vic, the first production of a season planned for the still uncompleted Cottesloe, the smallest of the National's three theaters, is a production that confirms all the concern felt over the Hall-Finney treatment of "Hamlet."

In both, the text used is a full one and is played without any particular emphasis. That is the text itself is not investigated or, in some of the indifferent performances, even understood but, simply, played.

The final effect depends not upon any unifying conception of the director—indeed, his role seems to be to ensure that the actors do not bump into one another—but on the power of the individual actors. With careful casting, this may well be an excellent approach.

At the Young Vic, the play is thrown off balance because in this actor's free-for-all, Philip Locke as a honey-toned Ulysses physically and vocally dominates—and the acting of Robert Edmondson as Pandarus and Denis Quilley as Hector is also powerful enough to diminish Simon Ward's Troilus and Diana Quick's Cressida.

Edith Moshinsky, the director, has also cast, in the role of Shakespeare's "large and portly" Achilles, Mark Kinnaird, an actor of puny stature and slight presence who plays the role as if the Greek commander were a whining, pouting street-corner urchin. The effect is absurd.

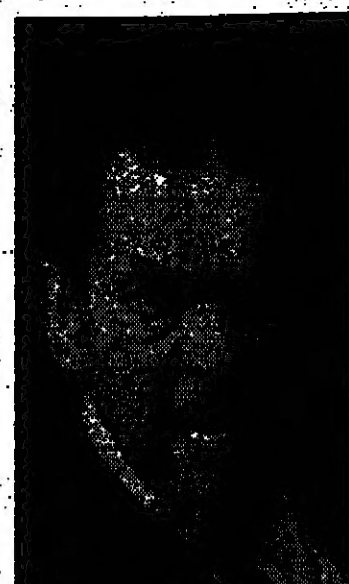
It is not the only wrong-headed performance. Robert Edmondson, for all his excellence as an actor, is more Polonius than Pandarus—a bumbling, good-natured diplomat rather than the author's corrupt figure who, in the play's last fabled gasp, bequeaths his venerable diseases to the audience.

Mr. Moshinsky sets the action within a sawdust-strewn arena, high-walled after the manner of a bull ring or cockpit. Its main effect at the Young Vic, though it may not be so in the Cottesloe, is to muffle many of the speeches, as the walls throw back echoes, and to obscure some of the action. The moment when Hector slays an ancient Greek, ripping off his victim's helmet to reveal a rotting face beneath it, is invisible to half of the audience.

It is a confusing and uninspiring production, sometimes good, as often bad. The emphasis is on political manipulation rather than Troilus's sexual disillusionment and there is no attempt to link these two themes of moral corruption.

O'Neill
At the Aldwych, the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh" is excellent with fine ensemble acting that just misses greatness.

It may be that O'Neill's laboriously built and sometimes



Alan Tilvern in O'Neill play

creakingly melodramatic masterpiece needs American actors to enliven the sometimes dead language and slow rhythms, actors who fit more easily into the classic New York barroom drama.

Nevertheless, as O'Neill's passionate concern with his dramatic derelicts, each hugging to himself a comforting illusion, begins to exercise its slow but remorseless grip on the imagination, the experience is a moving one.

Howard Davies directs this alcoholic "Lover Deeps" with great sensitivity. Aided by an excellent cast, he extracts a great deal of humor from the play, as

its characters cling despairingly to their pipe dreams and refuse to face reality—from Bob Hoskins's surly barman who lives off two girls (who insist they're tart, not whores) but explodes with anger if anyone calls him a pimp, to Norman Rodway's boozey bar owner, too terrified to face the outside world, and Patrick Stewart's renegade anarchist.

Jan Holm was to have played the central character "Hickey"—O'Neill's definite portrait of an American type, the man who thinks it possible to sell happiness, using high-pressure methods—but had to withdraw because of illness. In his place, Alan Tilvern gives an excellent performance of a haunted man whose bounce cannot conceal that he has sold himself false goods, who is only one step ahead of pursuing hell-hounds.

It may be difficult to agree with O'Neill's conclusion, that illusions are essential to life, although it's impossible not to respect the views of someone who reached the bottom and turned his own disastrous life into art. And on the way to the play's bested conclusion, O'Neill's stand-still gazing at his theme of the importance of pipe dreams does set up connections with any audience—feelings of regret, at least, at the loss of illusions that perhaps were not cherished enough.

At the Cambridge Theatre, Jonathan Miller's production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" reveals what the National Theatre seems determined not to acknowledge—that an intelligent and sensitive director, in sympathy with his author, can make

a familiar play seem a bright masterpiece. Mr. Miller's task is made easy by a superb cast living off a superbly excellent performance right down to Tony Jay's mumbly Peronop. The production only defect is that it was slightly staged in Guildford in a theater where it was presumably able to see what was happening upstage where Mr. Miller is much of the significant action. The Cambridge's dreadful sightlines make it difficult to appreciate this action from the stalls.

Mr. Miller directs the play a hectic pace, almost that of farce, and gets precisely judicious performances from his cast. There is a moment of grace, high comedy as Peter Bayle's derisive, conceals one glass of brandy while accepting another. The tone is objective, unemotional, so that the actors are seen clearly for what they are—actors, not subordinates—but the dry of the waste of their lives remains unminished.

Lee Langley's "Baggage" at the Lyric Theatre is an attempted comedy about a shallow philanderer that has no discernible merit. Even so, it is preferable to "ed and sealed" at the Comedy Theatre. "Baggage" is a comedy adapted by (of all people) Christopher Hampton. The director, Patrick Garland, has attempted to overlay the red-tinted style of British music hall on French original. The cast is merely competent; Peggy Mount, her well-known impersonation of the mountain coming to Mezz and Kenneth Williams' famous his many manners. The result is deeply depressing.

First Hearing for Japanese Opera

By Paul Moor

BERLIN

BERLIN, June 25 (IHT).—During the wrenching period of adjustment forced upon Japan by the Allied victory in 1945, a physically deformed, deranged young man turned himself into a sort of latter-day Herodotus by burning down one of the supreme monuments of Japanese architecture, Kyoto's Kinkakuji, the "Golden Pavilion." The incident and its psychological background fascinated another young Japanese, in this case psychically deformed, the writer Yukio Mishima, whose own ambient derangement brought him to suicide by sword in 1970 under spectacular public circumstances. Out of the novel Mishima wrote about the Kinkakuji incident, Toshio Mayuzumi has made an opera, of which the Deutsche Oper Berlin presented the world premiere Wednesday night.

"Kinkakuji" proved, to judge by the bravos from the 47-year-old composer, a great success with the audience. The reasons for this remain slightly unclear, and the delay with which the ovation took form reveals a strong initial element of indecision. Certainly the evening had plenty of negative aspects.

To start with the positive ones, it had strikingly imaginative

decor by the painter Hubert Aratyn, who does astonishing things with a laterally shifting band of backdrops in combination with a suspended mirror panel, tilted this way and that, almost as vast as the acting area's floor. It had a convincing, convincing conductor in young Casper Richter and an experience of expert stage director in old Gustav Rudolf Sellner, doing his first job here since retiring from this house's directorship. Four years ago it had serious, atmospheric, sometimes passionate, music of a neo-Schoenberg cast with Oriental coloristic effects, especially from the big percussion section.

Mary in the audience, though, must have left knowing precious little more about the Kinkakuji incident, especially about its important psychological background, than they did when they came. Following Japanese theatrical tradition, instead of offering much action on stage, the composer and his librettist, Claus Hanneberg, have left it to a large, monotonously choral chorus (supplied by Walker-Hagen-Groll and Albert Limbach) to describe the bulk of what goes on. Since comprehensibility of fiction diminishes in indirect proportion

to the size of the singing group, this reduces literally to none the libretto's most vital expository passages, supposed to be full of opera drama. The 40-voice chorus, which is a mixture of the 22 brief scenes by Mr. Mayuzumi himself, but no background information whatsoever about the original incident, Mishima novel, or even about works composed, whom one hardly call a household name. Slowly, slowly, the opera unfolds, the auditor's annoyance grows, the writer took the trouble to put into words what he had on paper. I commend to those of us who the Hamburg opera's director, making an expensive principle available in advance opening night.

William Dooley showed customary musical and dramatic security in the taxing lead role, but in the crucial moment of decision he played a poor to. Barry McDaniell and Dor Grobe, both of them outstanding as two friends, one good and evil. Almost as downstage, a supporting role. Mayuzumi's "Kinkakuji" certainly deserves hearing, but let anyone combine the late playing an encounter with the end of the story, to be before he goes.

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**S. Gained
Competitive
Edge in 1975****Industrial Output
Unit Labor Costs**

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The United States gained a competitive edge over most other industrial nations in 1975 in terms of productivity and unit labor costs, the Labor Department said yesterday.

The exception of West Germany, unit labor costs, measured in national currencies, "rose rapidly in all countries than in the United States," the department said.

Manufacturing productivity, as measured by factory output per man-hour, rose 1.7 percent in 1975, compared with a 1.5 percent rise in 1974, the report said.

Unit labor costs, which include the cost of materials and overheads, declined 1.1 percent in 1975, compared with a 0.8 percent decline in 1974, the report said.

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Purolator Stock Gets 'Bombing'

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—When officials of Purolator Inc., the filter maker and courier service company, announced that earnings in the first half of 1976 would be 3 to 5 percent below those for the similar period of 1975, they did not expect the news to result in a stock market disaster.

They believed that the setback was temporary and was only a minor blemish on an otherwise outstanding record. Purolator has reported higher earnings for 15 consecutive years. The news was released after Tuesday's stock market close. Investors then had a chance to sleep on the news before registering a judgment.

Obviously some professional money managers had a nightmare. On the New York Stock Exchange, trading in Purolator shares did not begin until 1:25 p.m. Wednesday. At that time 68,400 shares—including a block of 50,000 shares—were traded.

Less than an hour and a half later, trading was halted for the day with the stock at 28 3/4. That represented a decline of 20 percent from Tuesday's close.

Several Wall Streeters with an interest in Purolator felt the reaction typical of overkill by institutional money managers. More than one said that he suspected that the 50,000-share block came from a mutual fund anxious to close out its Purolator holdings before the end of June, when most mutual funds close their quarters.

While mutual funds are required to report quarterly holdings to shareholders, any position that has been eliminated by the final day of the quarter need not be listed. In this way a fund manager by a single trade—even at a disastrous price—would avoid the embarrassment of reporting ownership of shares in a company that has revealed previously unsuspected problems.

This can be an important consideration in a period of continuing disenchantment with mutual fund performance. The theory goes that

fund shareholders may begin redeeming their shares if there are too many questionable stocks in a fund's portfolio. There were a number of possible sellers of the 50,000-share block. At the end of March, 10 mutual funds owned a total of 330,000 of Purolator's 4.8 million shares outstanding.

The stock is also widely held by bank trust departments, and it is thus possible that the block sale was by a bank. However, so-called "bombing" attacks are generally associated with the mutual funds. Officials of Purolator expressed chagrin over the heavy selling and felt they were victims of circumstances to a degree.

Under disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, all public companies are required to report immediately any news that might affect investment decisions.

Purolator officials were believed to have backed themselves into a corner at the annual meeting last April when they forecast that earnings would show steady improvement all year. When they realized this week that the first half of the year would bring lower earnings than in the similar 1975 period, they were obliged to say so.

The officials said that Purolator's Canadian courier division has done poorly so far this year and was largely responsible for the revised forecast. During an extended Canadian postal strike, the company expanded rapidly. Once the strike was settled, Purolator found it could not match costs to reduced Canadian revenues.

They also said that the Tuesday release of Purolator's earnings was a surprise to many investors. The company did not say whether results would improve enough in the second half of 1976 so that it could extend its record of annual earnings increases.

"We stopped short of further prediction because we don't want to be wrong twice," a spokesman said. He was clearly dismayed by Wednesday's selling and commented that "the price of honesty is high."

Middle-Income People Can't Afford to Buy**Soaring Costs Hit U.S. Housing Market**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP)—If you want to know why the housing industry is in the doldrums, just take a look at prices: The median price of a new home in April was \$44,100, up about 12.5 percent from a year earlier.

Everybody who is looking for or owns a home, or who simply flirts through the weekend real estate sections, knows what inflation has done to home prices. Normally, unless you are actually in the market for a house, these terrible inflated figures are dismissed after a rapid calculation of the paper "profit" you have in your own property.

But the serious side of the question was brought out in a speech last week at a West Coast business outlook conference by Maurice Mann, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco.

Mr. Mann took the median April sales price of \$44,100 to show why many young families cannot buy homes in today's housing market. Assuming a typical down payment of a little more than \$4,000, a buyer would require a mortgage of close to \$40,000 at around 9-percent interest for such a house.

Obvious Conclusion

Under the usual financing rules, the mortgage applicant should have an annual income of \$24,000 to qualify. "The conclusion is obvious," Mr. Mann said. "A family with a median

income today—around \$13,000 to \$14,000—cannot afford to purchase a median-priced new home."

Calvin Crawford, a large Pittsburgh builder, is quoted in Business Week as saying, "Business would be booming if we could build a home for less than \$35,000."

Last year, builders were talking of the need to build a smaller, "no-frills" house to get within the buying range of young couples and others who could afford a home costing no more than \$30,000.

Skyrocketing land costs, high interest rates, and—according to builders—stricter building codes seem to have buried the idea of the no-frills house.

"We are getting a case of real jitter," says Nathaniel Rogg, executive director of the National Association of Home Builders. "When we see interest rates skyrocketing, we fear that the housing industry is again going to be sacrificed on the altar of economic stability."

Actually, until May, the single-family housing market was not in terribly bad shape, despite outrageous prices. "But now," says an insider, "it may be that we're running out of people who could take their inflated 'profit' out of their old house, and upgrade themselves into a new one."

If that is true, then the industry really is in serious trouble, because apartment construction has been on the skids. In April, multi-family construction starts were off 73 percent from the peak reached in February, 1972. And in some areas, says NAEHB economist Michael Sumchik, it will take three years to work off the oversupply of condominiums.

Builders blame the long-term slide in apartment construction on the near-impossibility of establishing an economic rent. Tenants are militant, even where there is no rent control. Land costs are out of sight, and financing is difficult to get.

But there may be other factors of even greater long-term significance. Mr. Mann cites a recent MIT-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies report which says that household formation is beginning to slow because more people are doubling up as a result of soaring costs and changing social attitudes.

The study argues that total demand for housing by the mid-1980s might be as much as 300,000 to 350,000 units fewer than projected by the Census Bureau when mortgage rates were lower. Others suggest that this is just a drop in the bucket against accumulated housing shortages.

That was the view given the Joint Economic Committee by housing expert and University of California professor Sherman Malsel in testimony this week.

Against the current annual construction rate of 1.4 million, Prof. Malsel sees a need for 2.4

**Economy Data
In U.S. Point
In Both Ways****Continued Growth,
Inflation Cut Expected**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT)—Both optimists and worriers could find support for their positions in the somewhat bewildering array of indicators reported this month on what the U.S. economy has been doing recently.

For example: The wholesale price index, when examined closely, looked better, but the consumer price index looked worse.

The employment-unemployment figures for May showed further improvement, but the weekly figures on unemployment compensation new claims and actual payments have remained stubbornly high for a number of weeks through early June.

Industrial production continued to advance at a good pace but housing starts, after an early post-recession recovery, remain sluggish.

Personal income has grown briskly, but retail sales leveled in April and slipped in May.

The latest official survey of business plans to invest in plant and equipment continued to show very little thrust from this important source of demand, at least for this year, and yet the new Commerce Department study of capacity utilization in manufacturing showed that "slack" or excess capacity is not all that great after a year of recovery, which should be an inducement for new investment.

Not So Confusing

Perhaps all this is not so confusing as it seems. Nothing in the recent indicators changes the big picture as seen by economists both in and out of government: Continued expansion of the economy with a lower rate of inflation than in the harrowing days of 1973 and 1974.

The real questions raised by the latest figures are essentially a matter of quantity, not direction. Just how strong will the expansion be in the period ahead? Will "basic" or "underlying" inflation stay in the 5 to 6-percent range or will it get a little better or a little worse?

These questions are a lot different from those that were legitimate in the early 1970s.

U.S. Money Supply Declines,
Business Loans Drop in N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—The U.S. money supply declined \$400 million and business loans at leading New York City banks fell \$56 million in the latest reporting period, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The trends in both statistics, which are closely monitored by economists and money-market analysts, indicated that the central bank is unlikely to alter its present monetary policy in the direction of further tightening. Earlier this year, the Fed had

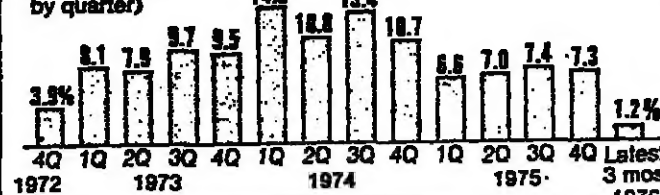
France, Germany
To Toe Line on
Export Credits

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—U.S. Export-Import Bank officials said yesterday they have received private assurances that France will bring export credit guarantees into line with those of other major industrial nations on July 1. Similar assurances have been received from West Germany, bank officials said.

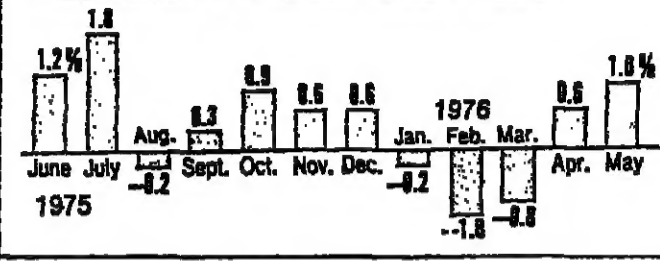
The U.S. export credit agency announced earlier this month that it would tighten its terms for export loans on July 1, on a one-year "trial" basis, in an effort to reduce export credit competition among major industrial nations.

Bank president Stephen Dubrul said on June 9 that "we expect that other major competitor countries will follow our example."

In Tokyo, the Japanese government said it would increase minimum interest rates for export credits, while Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department announced on June 15 that it would bring its subsidies for export financing into line with other countries.

**The Nation's Inflation Rate as
Measured by the Consumer Price Index****Consumer Price Index 1967=100**

United States	Index for May 1976	Percentage change from Apr. 1976	Percentage change from May 1975	Point change from Apr. 1976
All Items	162.2	+0.4	+0.2	+1.8
Food	160.6	+1.3	+4.7	+1.1
Housing	155.8	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1
Transportation	162.7	+0.3	+10.8	+1.4
Health and Recreation	152.1	+0.4	+0.2	+0.7

Fluctuations in U.S. Food Prices

Latest U.S. inflation rate was 0.6% for month of May.

imately asked some time ago: Will we have double-digit inflation indefinitely? Will the recession really end? How high will unemployment go?

In any case, government policy is, for all intents and purposes, set for the indefinite future and is not going to be modified by the May and early June indicators.

**Industrial Output
Increases in Italy**

ROME, June 25 (AP)—Italy's industrial production in April was 7.1 percent above that of a year earlier, the government statistics bureau reported today. This gain in the final figures contrasts with the rise of 5.9 percent reported on June 7, which was based on provisional data.

The increase for the January-April period over the like 1975 period was put at 6.3 percent, up from the earlier estimate of 6 percent. However, these figures are not seasonally adjusted, and about two points of the gain were due to the fact that the 1976 period had 100 working days compared with 98 days a year earlier.

The running seasonally adjusted figures show that for the February-March-April period, industrial production was 5.8 percent higher than November-December-January.

The basic shape of fiscal policy—spending, revenues and the deficit—has been set by the first congressional budget resolution under the new budget control procedures, with a deficit of about \$50 billion for the 1977 fiscal year.

As for Federal Reserve monetary policy, the Fed has shown on several occasions in the last 12 months that it means business about achieving its publicly announced targets for growth of the money supply.

What this means in practice is a manipulation, up or down, in a relatively small way, of the key federal funds interest rate when money supply growth strays for a period of weeks outside the target range.

The latest move upward at about three-quarters of 1 percent in the cluster of short-term rates, following Federal Reserve action in May to push up the federal funds rate, has now been accomplished, and rates are steady again, with the money-supply figures apparently back in line.

Japan Prices Rise

TOKYO, June 25 (Reuters)—Japan's consumer price index rose 0.3 percent to 187.6 (base 1970) in May from 187.3 in April, the lowest monthly rise this year, the prime minister's office announced. The May index was up 8.8 percent from 172.5 in May, 1975, the office said.

**Dow Drops
Back Below
1,000 Level****Despite Fed Report
On Money Supply**

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—The Dow Jones industrial average fell once again today below the 1,000 level. The index closed at 998.84, down 3.93 points.

Advancing issues outpaces declines by about 800 to 610 at the New York Stock Exchange close. Volume totaled 17.83 million shares compared with 19.85 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed an early uptrend in the stock market to slower recent growth in the money supply aggregates, as reported late yesterday by the Federal Reserve.

They said investors hoped the figures would allow the Fed to continue its present moderate credit policy and perhaps ease it later if the money rate trend continues.

However, analysts added that the market continued to struggle with a preponderance of offerings above the 1,000 level, which they say has become a strong psychological barrier.

Brokers said that when the industrial average sagged below 1,000 again in late trading today, selling accelerated.

Koehring, which reported higher earnings and resumed payment of the dividend, gained 1 1/2 to 13 1/2.

United Nuclear, another firm spot, picked up 2 1/2 to 37 1/2. Getty Oil jumped 6 1/4 to 189 1/2, but Superior Oil slipped 2 to 171. Digital Equipment 2 1/4 to 178 1/8, and Du Pont 2 to 142 1/4.

A. B. Dick lost a point at eight. It said late yesterday it expected second quarter earnings to "decrease substantially" from the year earlier period.

Dentsply International rose 1 3/8 to 39 5/8. Some industry analysts recommended the stock and predicted improved earnings for the company through next year.

Marley, also on the upbeat, slipped 1 3/4 to 61 1/2. Steels were steady to firm, while motors followed a mixed path. Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher in moderate trading, with the Amex index up 0.18 at 105.06.

The Monday
Stock Tables

The Monday paper will carry the New York and American Stock Exchange lists. The Over-the-Counter lists will be put off a day and will appear on Tuesday. Other features of the Monday page will be published normally.

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AMSTERDAM	34	86	Clear	MILAN	28	82	Clear
BARCELONA	26	79	Clear	MOSCOW	21	70	Rain
ATHENS	30	85	Clear	OSLO	26	85	Clear
BRISBET	30	80	Clear	MUNICH	24	75	Clear
BRIGLADE	24	79	Clear	NEW YORK	28	82	Clear
BREIL	25	82	Clear	NICE	27	81	Clear
BREUSEL	30	85	Clear	PARIS	26	79	Clear
BUCAREST	25	77	Clear	PARN	33	91	Clear
BUDAPEST	24	79	Clear	PRAGUE	23	77	Clear
CARACAS	32	72	Clear	ROME	30	88	Clear
COPENHAGEN	27	73	Clear	ST. PETERSBURG	26	79	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	30	88	Clear	STOCKHOLM	26	79	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Fog	TEHRAN	26	86	Sunny
EDINBURGH	32	73	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	88	Clear
FLORANCE	24	84	Clear	TOKYO	26	75	Clear
FRANKFURT	30	86	Clear	VIENNA	26	79	Clear
GENEVA	27	81	Clear	WARSAW	24	75	Clear
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	Sunny
HELSINKI	27	79	Clear	WURZBURG	27	81	Clear
HAFAZMAN	23	73	Clear				
LISBON	22	73	Clear				
LONDON	31	88	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

PRAGMATIC ILLUSIONS
The Presidential Politics of John F. Kennedy
By Bruce Kinross, David McKee. 224 pp. \$2.65

Reviewed by John Leonard

NOW they are digging him up not to find out how many people killed him and why, but to check on whether he had been alive at all, at least the John F. Kennedy we remember, the young president who made us feel senior, as a nation, than we had ever before permitted ourselves to feel. There are so many revisionists—as I type, I think they are in the kitchen, revising my breakfast cereal and the cat—that they have to stand in line with their shovels and hoes and pickaxes and shovels and shovels and rules and metaphors. Their business is the conversion of Prospero into Caliban; they torture the record as alchemists tortured metals; it is a good business when we feel lousy about ourselves, which of course we didn't while Kennedy was alive.

Mr. Mitroff is a 31-year-old assistant professor of government at the University of Texas. He took his PhD in political science at Berkeley, and it is from his doctoral dissertation that this book has been coaxed. Its thesis, at its most congenial, goes as such: "The record of the Kennedy presidency should serve as a warning to those who still believe that the United States in American society can be instituted if only the right liberal makes it to the White House. Liberals will no doubt regain the presidency in the future. But they will hardly fashion it into an instrument for the progressive transformation of American political society."

That is a warning that can be accomplished only by those who have a stake in change. It is likely to be impeded by presidents—who are after all, the most successful products of the exist-

ence after a vaporous day at the supermarket, he was also something more than the fear-ridden amalgam of glory-bound and "stable" stabilizer of "corporate capitalism" portrayed in his book. Even on the selective of "Fragrant Illusions," he did grow up by quantum leaps to an appreciation of the need for social justice at home, détente with the Soviet Union and diversity in the Third World. That's a lot of growing up to do in 1,000 days, especially when you know that you are president by virtue of some voting irregularities in Cook County, Ill.

Where Mr. Mitroff does trample some relatively new ground is from his well-argued point that foreign policy is the only arena in which a modern president can make himself a hero—in suggesting that Kennedy himself was principally responsible for the cold war crisis of his time. It was his belligerent rhetoric, his spurning of "friendly gestures" and, of course, the Bay of Pigs that convinced the Russians to build the Berlin wall, resume nuclear testing unilaterally and introduce IRBMs into Cuba. To mortar this suggestion, Mr. Mitroff must contest a history of the Soviet Union's postwar relations with the rest of the world that relies heavily on inference and ideological predilection—that forgives the "some what" and "a little" and "a dash" or "sublimic oratory" of Khrushchev as just plain folkiness, while finding in everything Kennedy said an obsession with proving his manliness; and that conveniently omits any mention of Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

Ahem. Really, Mr. Mitroff's objection to Kennedy is that he

ing system."

Looking at Kennedy's management of United States-Soviet relations, Latin-American policy, the economy and the civil rights movement, Mr. Mirowski finds much to be troubling about. To be sure, there was a nuclear test ban treaty, but only after Kennedy's "crisis mentality" had brought the United States several times recklessly to the brink of war. To be sure, there was an Alliance for Progress, but it made matters worse. Kennedy's neo-Keynesian economics worked very well, indeed, but in no way altered "the existing structure of the American corporate economy." As for civil rights, well, Kennedy "at least was a genuine sponsor of racial progress," but he took him too long to do something about it and he could have done more.

These animated versions of Kennedy are not exactly hot flashes from the avant-garde of political science. Lowly journalists have been saying the same things for years. Clearly, Kennedy started out as rather more of a conservative than his admirers want to admit; his administration was more promise than performance; his rhetoric for a good many of his thousand days in office was the standard cold warriorism of the

big business of governing—a compromise here with Congress, an eye there on public opinion, let's try to keep people from being shot in the streets—instead of changing the social and economic arrangements of this country in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Mirowski. Which change, it seems, would have required some sort of rapturous identification with and enlightenment by "the masses," as proclaimed by the renunciation of such elites as business, labor, law and those university professors who don't agree with Mr. Mirowski. Yes, the masses have made a comeback. It still depends, however, on which mass is agitating.

I sympathize with Mr. Mirowski. He wants a better world. He found it, briefly, in the civil rights activism of the mid-1960s. Would it surprise him that many of us went into the civil rights and antiwar movements of the sixties because we felt we had left everything up to Kennedy and now he was dead and therefore it was up to us to do something? The trouble with "the masses" is that they are sometimes against school busing and often fascist, just as the trouble with revolutions is that they are mostly elitist, and propagate politburos.

John Leonard is on the staff

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June 25, 1978

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